

**REMARKS/ARGUMENTS**

Claims 1-3, 5, 6-8, 11-26 and 28-30 are pending in the application. Claims 4, 9, 10 and 27 are canceled. Claims 29 and 30 are new.

Claims 1-3, 5-8, 11-26 and 28 have been rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, for being indefinite. Applicant has amended claim 1 to recite "fastening points configured for fastening a door lock to the multifunctional support." Accordingly, claim 1 now recites the element to which a door lock is fastened. Applicant has further amended claim 1 to recite that the longitudinally extended subsection is "defined by a portion of the retaining section and a portion of the window guide." Applicant has further amended claims 2, 3, 12-15, 21 and 26 to overcome the indefiniteness rejections of these claims. Applicant has also amended claim 28 similar to claim 1. Applicant believes these amendments overcome the indefiniteness rejections.

Claims 1-3, 5-8, 11-14, 16-21, 25 and 26 have been rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) over Staser (U.S. 5,469,664). Applicant has amended claim 7 to depend on claim 28. Applicant has amended claim 1 to recite "wherein the retaining section and the window guide are formed as a continuous one-piece part." Staser does not disclose a retaining section that is formed as a continuous one-piece part with a window guide.

Referring to FIGS. 2 and 3 of Staser, the glass run channel 30 and the structural element 16 are separate parts that are connected to each other. Even when the glass run channel 30 and the structural element 16 are connected to each other as shown in FIG. 1, these parts do not form a continuous one-piece part because the connection between the inserting lock 58 and the key way 40 is discontinuous. Therefore, Applicant believes that claim 1 is patentable over Staser.

For the above reason, Applicant believes that claims 1-3, 5, 6, 8, 11-14, 16-21, 25 and 26 are patentable over Staser.

Claim 28 has been rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) over Staser. Applicant has amended this claim to recite "wherein two fastening points are located on laterally opposite sides of the window guide." Staser does not disclose this limitation of claim 28. Referring to FIG. 1 of Staser, all of the fastening points considered by the Examiner on page 7 of the Office action are

on one side (i.e., left side as shown in FIG. 1) of the glass run channel 30. Staser does not disclose any fastening points on the right side of the glass run channel 30 as shown in FIG. 1. Therefore, Applicant believes that claim 28 and dependent claim 7 are patentable over Staser.

Applicant has presented new claim 29, which recites “wherein when a door lock is fastened to the multifunctional support, the door lock is movably fastened at one fastening point and at the same time rigidly fastened at the other fastening point.” *See Amended Specification, page 10, lines 6 to 13.* Staser or the other cited references do not disclose the limitations of claim 29. Applicant believes that claim 29 is patentable over Staser and the other cited references.

Applicant has also presented new claim 30, which recites “wherein the retaining section is configured to deflect relative to the window guide at the other terminal zone, and wherein a rigid link at the one terminal zone wherein the retaining section is substantially rigidly connected to the window guide acts as a fulcrum when the retaining section deflects relative to the window guide at the other terminal zone.” *See Amended Specification, page 9, second paragraph.* Staser does not disclose the noted limitations of claim 30. Referring to FIG. 1 of Staser, the glass run channel 30 can be moved to its operative position 31 by being pivoted or deflected about the pivot joint 32. The glass run channel 30 is then rigidly secured to the locator 38. *See Staser at 3, lines 28-39.* Thus, the glass run channel 30 of Staser is pivotable about the same pivot joint 32 to which the glass run channel is also flexibly connected. Staser does not disclose that the glass run channel 30 is flexibly connected to one joint while it is pivotable about the other joint such that the other joint acts as a fulcrum. According to Staser, the glass run channel 30 is pivotable about the same joint 32 to which the glass run channel is also flexibly connected. Therefore, Applicant believes that claim 30 is patentable over Staser.

Claim 15 has been rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) over Staser in view of Staser ‘553 (U.S. Patent 5,535,553). Because claim 1 is patentable over Staser as discussed above, claim 15 is patentable over Staser in view of Staser ‘553.

Claim 22 and 23 have been rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) over Staser in view of German Patent Publication 299 16 066. Because claim 1 is patentable over Staser as discussed

**Appln No. 10/559,604**  
**Amdt date January 19, 2010**  
**Reply to Office action of October 19, 2009**

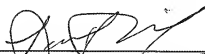
above, claims 22 and 23 are patentable over Staser in view of German Patent Publication 299 16 066.

Claim 24 has been rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) over Staser in view of Morrison (U.S. Patent 6,823,628). Because claim 1 is patentable Staser as discussed above, claim 24 is also patentable over Staser in view of Morrison.

Applicant believes that the claims are now in condition for allowance.

Respectfully submitted,  
CHRISTIE, PARKER & HALE, LLP

By

  
Saeid Mirsafian, Reg. No. 52,035  
Telephone: 626/795-9900

SM/rmw

RMW IRV1118396.1-\*01/19/10 10:49 AM